



JSNA Data Profile Protected Characteristics

Buckinghamshire, March 2023



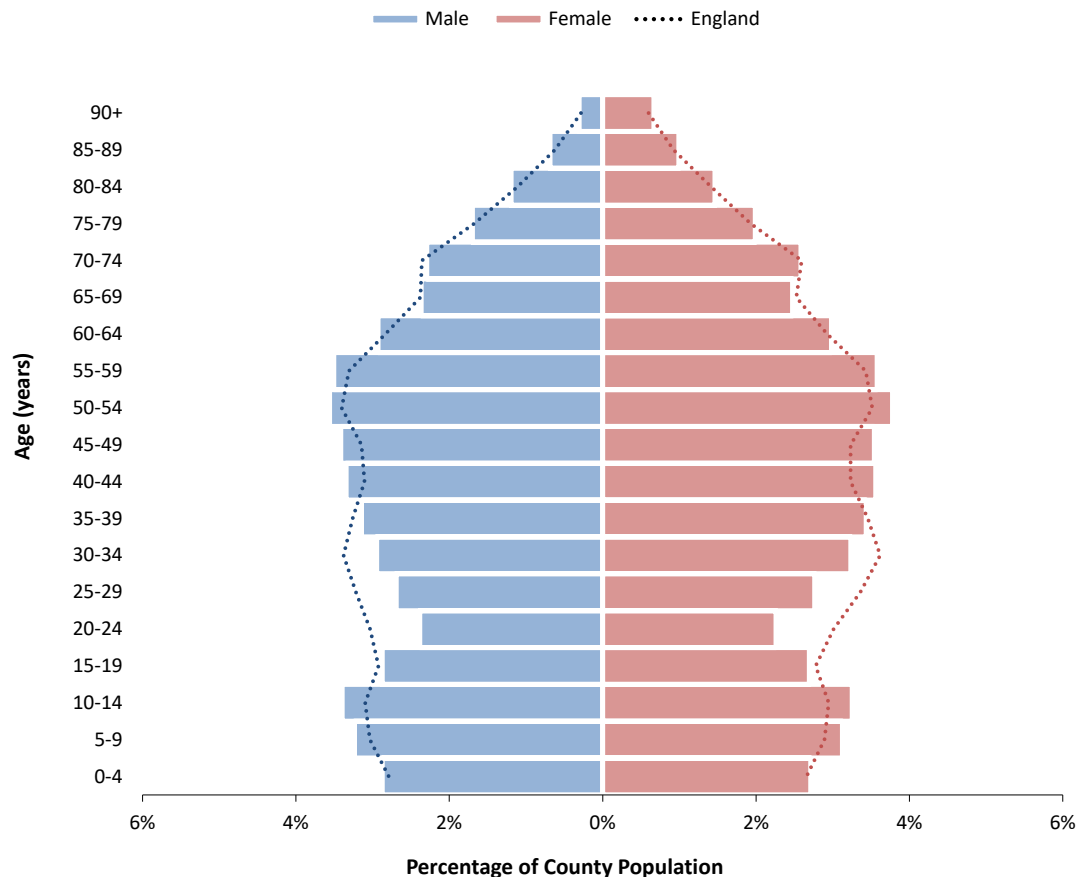
Aims of this profile

This data profile is designed to provide a summary of **available headline information** on protected characteristics in Buckinghamshire including:

- Age and gender
- Population projections
- Ethnicity
- Languages and Religion
- Disability
- Sexual Orientation
- Transsexual/ undergoing Gender reassignment
- Household type
- Pregnancy and Maternity
- Deprivation and Child Poverty
- Equality groups

Age and Gender

According to population estimates from the Office for National Statistics, Buckinghamshire has an estimated population of **553,100** with more 5-14 year olds and less 20-34 year olds than the England average. There is a similar proportion of males and females.



Population : **553,100**

Male : 48.9%

Female : 51.1%

24.2% aged 0-19 (England 23.1%)

22.9% aged 20-39 (England 26.3%)

28.3% aged 40-59 (England 26.4%)

24.7% aged 60+ (England 24.2%)

18.7% aged 65+ (England 18.4%)

Population Projections for Buckinghamshire 2020-2030

- **10.2%** projected population growth in Aylesbury Vale former district from 2020 to 2030 compared to **3.4%** in Buckinghamshire and no growth or a decrease in the other three former districts.
- **20.3%** population growth in Buckinghamshire in 15-19 age band and **17.7%** growth in 60+ age group from 2020 to 2030.

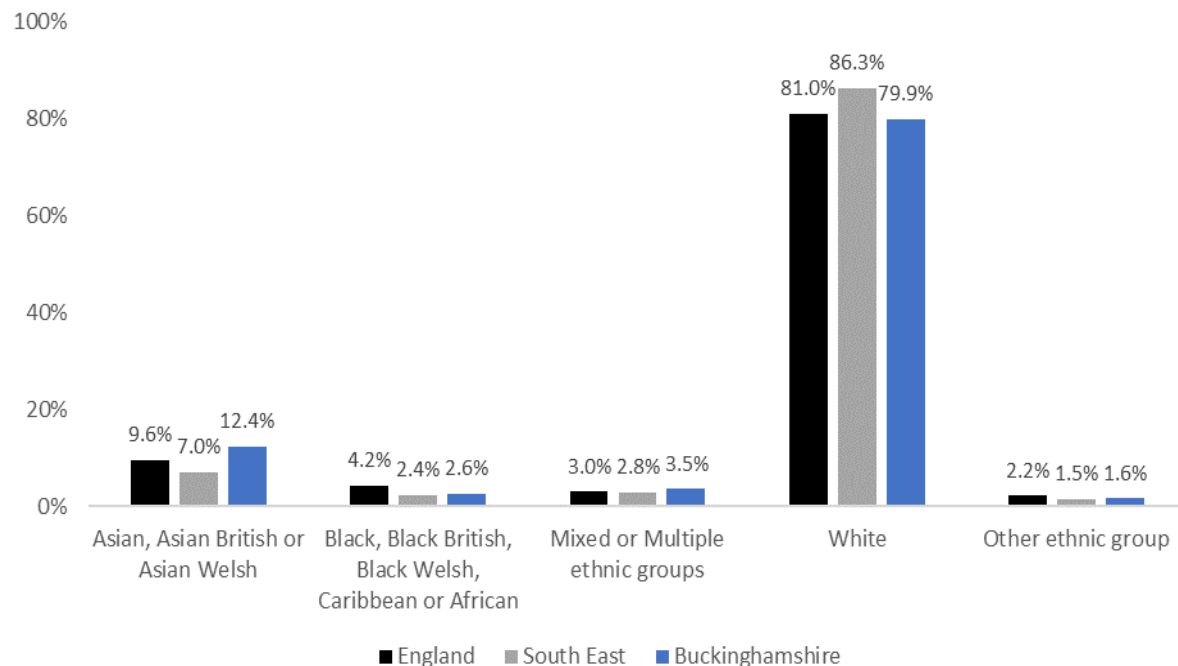
AREA	2020	2025	2030	% change
England	56,678,470	58,060,235	59,181,798	4.4%
South East	9,235,982	9,440,908	9,596,381	3.9%
Buckinghamshire	545,925	557,874	564,319	3.4%
Aylesbury Vale	205,426	217,764	226,334	10.2%
Chiltern	96,274	96,985	96,703	0.4%
South Bucks	70,083	70,212	70,007	-0.1%
Wycombe	174,143	172,914	171,275	-1.6%

Ethnicity

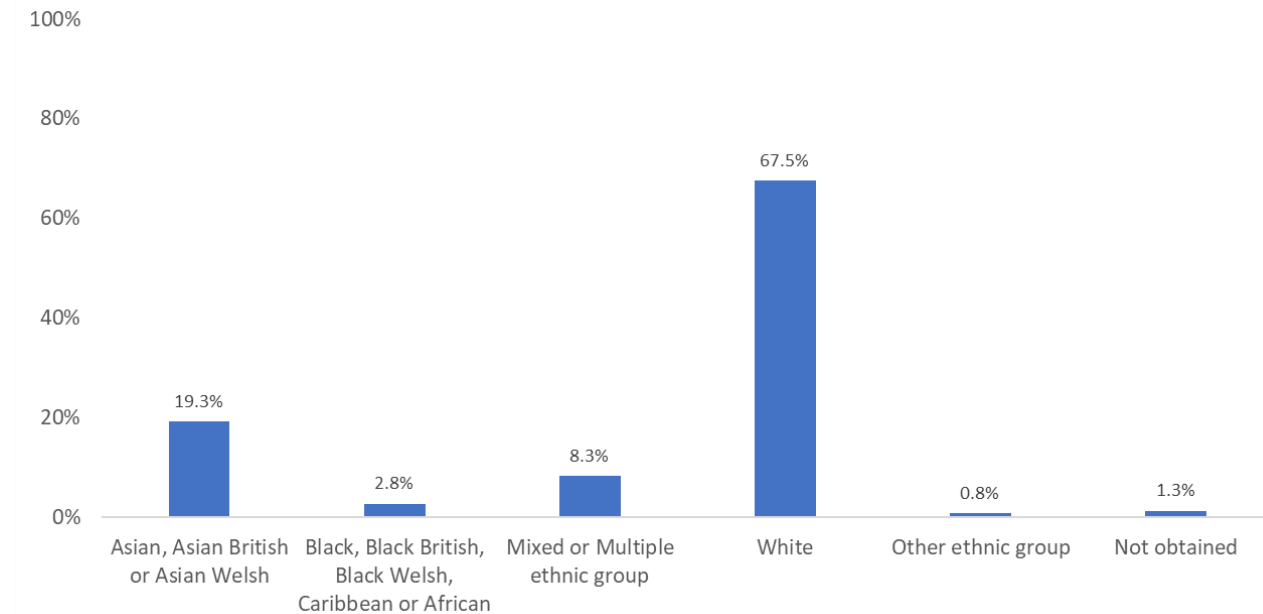
According to the latest Census in 2021, four in five residents in Buckinghamshire were White (**79.9%**) which is similar to the England average (**81%**). In the latest Buckinghamshire School Census (2022) two in three pupils attending schools in Buckinghamshire (and living in the county) were White British (**67.5%**).

Possible reasons for this difference is a different profile for the younger populations compared to the population as a whole.

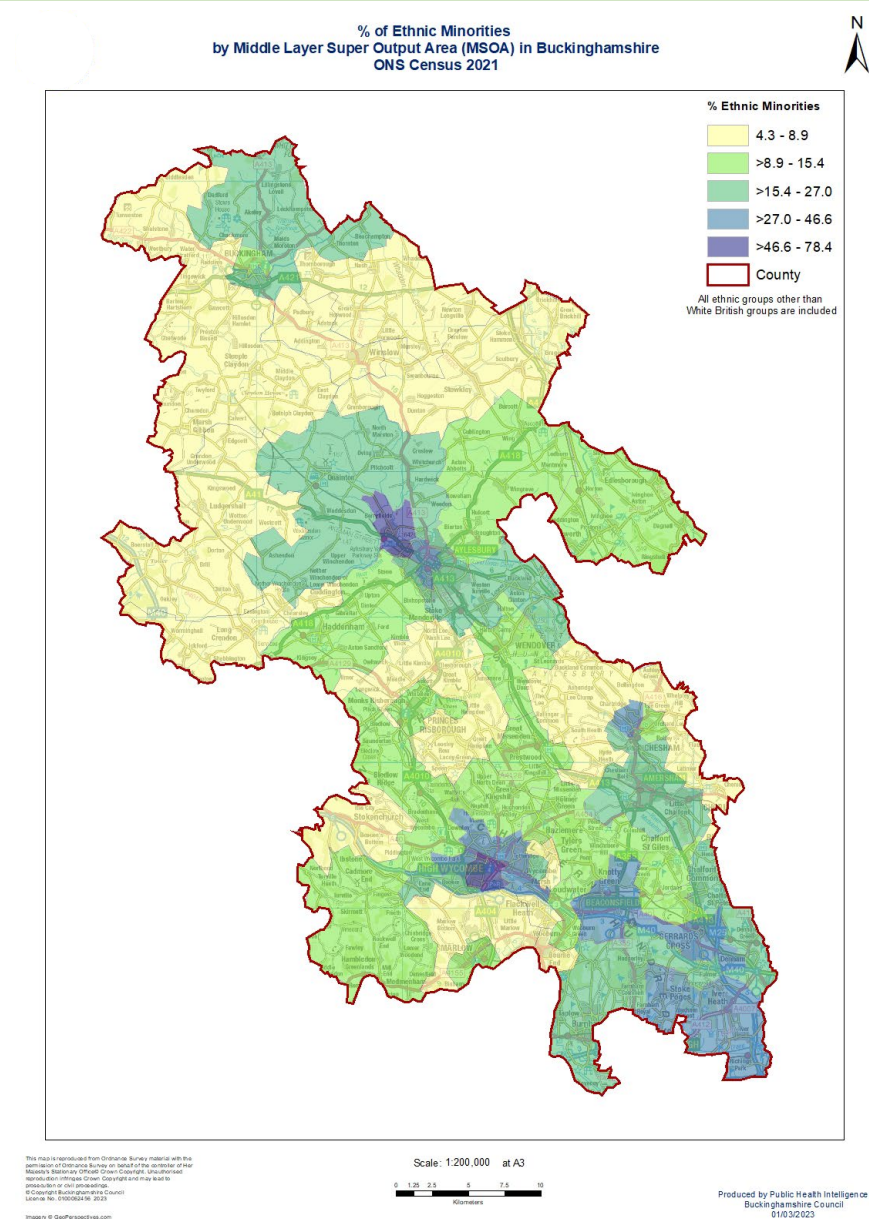
Ethnicity compared to England and South East
(Census 2021)



Ethnicity of school children living in Buckinghamshire
(School Census Jan 2022)



Ethnicity

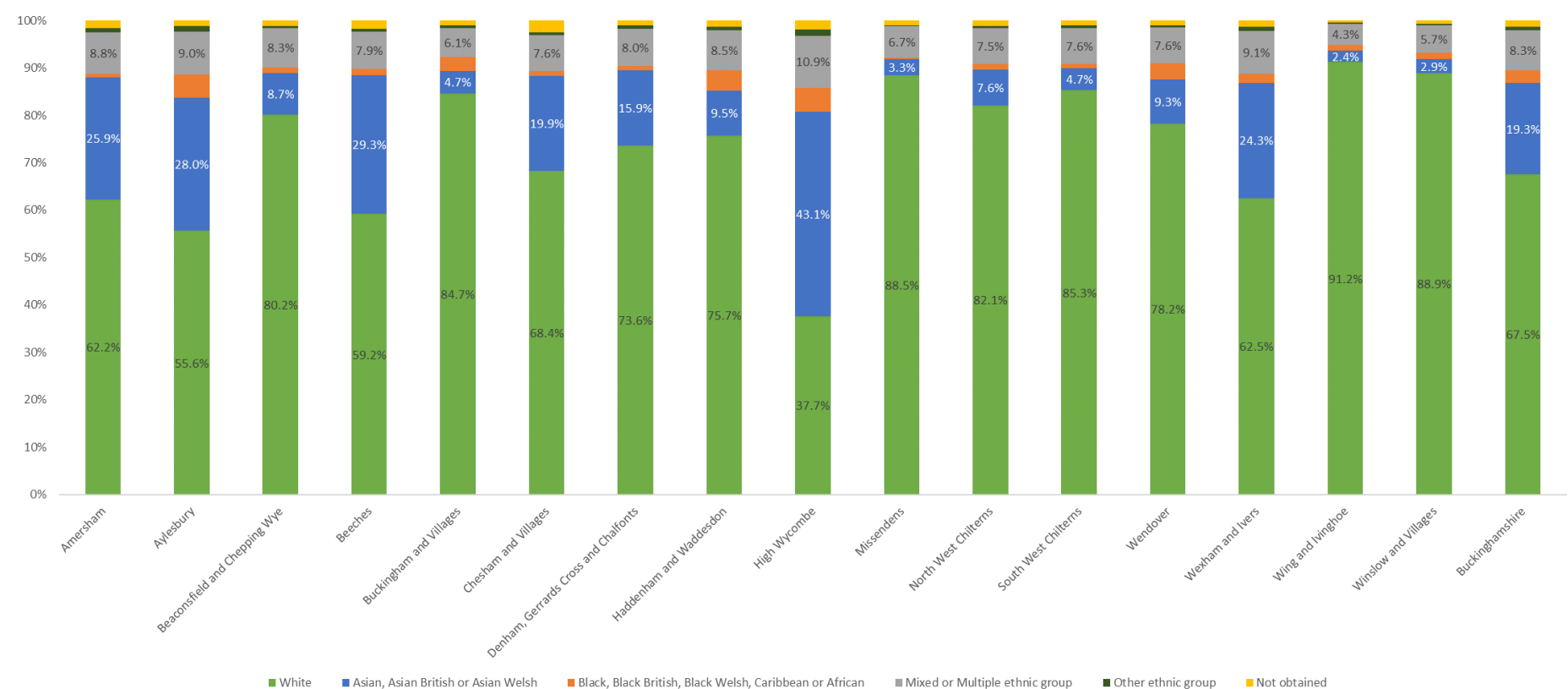


The map shows ethnic minority groups are not evenly spread across the county and show higher proportions around Aylesbury, High Wycombe Beaconsfield and Iver Heath.

Ethnicity and Religion

The School Census (Jan 2022) reported **67.5%** of school children living in Buckinghamshire were from a White ethnic group. The chart below shows the variation in each Community Board.

Ethnicity of pupils living in Buckinghamshire by Community Board (School Census 2022)



Religion (Census 2021)

	Census 2021 %	Census 2011 %
Christian	47.2	60.5
Buddhist	0.5	0.4
Hindu	2.7	1.2
Jewish	0.3	0.3
Muslim	7.0	5.1
Sikh	1.6	0.9
Other religion	0.5	0.4
No religion	34.2	24.0
Not answered	6.0	7.1

The 2021 Census reported just under half of people (**47.2%**) as identifying with the Christian faith. More than a third (**34.2%**) of the population recorded they had no religion.

Languages

According to the 2021 Census the main language spoken in Buckinghamshire is English **92.7%** (94.3% Census 2011). The Census 2021 reported around 100 different languages spoken as a main language.

The most recent School Census (Jan 2022) shows **75%** of pupils living in Buckinghamshire report their main language as English. Other more frequently spoken languages are:

Other European 4.1% (e.g. Polish 1.6% and Romanian 0.9%);
South Asian 10.1% (e.g. Urdu 3%, Panjabi 1.3% and Tamil 1%)

Main languages spoken by school children living in Buckinghamshire by Community Board (School Census Jan 2022)

- **Amersham:** English 82%; Tamil 3%; Hindi 3%
- **Aylesbury:** English 70%; Urdu 6%; Pasho/Pakhto 4%; Polish 3%
- **Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye:** English 91%
- **Beeches:** English 84%; Urdu 3%; Panjabi 3%
- **Buckingham and Villages:** English 93%
- **Chesham and Villages:** English 80%; Urdu 4%
- **Denham, Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts:** English 91%
- **Haddenham and Waddesdon:** English 87%; Polish 2%
- **High Wycombe:** English 62%; Urdu 10%; Panjabi (Mirpuri) 5%; Panjabi 4%; Polish 4%
- **Missendens:** English 95%
- **North West Chilterns:** English 93%
- **South West Chilterns:** English 93%
- **Wendover:** English 90%
- **Wexham and Ivers:** English 84%; Panjabi 5%
- **Wing and Ivinghoe:** English 96%
- **Winslow and Villages:** English 97%

Disability



18,600 estimated with a limiting long term illness whose day to day activities are limited a lot (aged 65+) POPPI 2020 estimates

Data useful for delivery of healthcare, assessment of progress towards better population health, and the reduction of health inequalities. devising policies to improve access to services, such as adult education and leisure facilities.



18,300 estimated to have impaired mobility (aged 18-64) PANSI 2020 estimates



19,750 estimated to be unable to manage at least one activity on their own (aged 65+) POPPI 2020 estimates



Adults with a learning disability living in stable and appropriate accommodation

76.1% (2020/21)

South East 75.6%; England 78.3%

Improve outcomes for adults with a learning disability by improving their safety and reducing their risk of social exclusion. Maintaining settled accommodation and providing social care in this environment promotes personalisation and quality of life, prevents the need to readmit people into hospital or more costly residential care and ensures a positive experience of social care.



51.5% who responded to GP survey had long standing health conditions (2022) significantly below England average (53.5%).
(Bucks CCG Registered population not resident and based on survey data).



Gap in employment rate between those with a learning disability

71 percentage points (2021/22)

South East 71.5; England 70.6

Work is considered generally good for both physical and mental health and wellbeing and shows the impact limiting long-term illness has on employment.



Long term musculoskeletal problem

13.7% (2021)

South East 16.0%; England 17.0%

In Buckinghamshire low back and neck pain was ranked as the top reason for years lived with disability and other musculoskeletal (MSK) conditions was ranked as number 9 (Global Burden of Disease 2019). MSK conditions are known to impact quality of life by increased pain, limiting range of motion and impacting the ability to take part in daily life such as attending work.

Disability-free life expectancy

Disability-free life expectancy shows the average number of years a person would expect to live without a long lasting physical or mental health condition or disability that limits daily activities.



Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Male)

66.7 years (2018-20)

South East 64.3; England 62.4



Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Female)

65.4 years (2018-20)

South East 63.1; England 60.9



Disability-free life expectancy at 65 (Male)

11.9 years (2018-20)

South East 10.8; England 9.8



Disability-free life expectancy at 65 (Female)

11.9 years (2018-20)

South East 11.0; England 9.9

This is an important summary measure of health and has implications for: quality of life; fitness for work given increases in the State Pension age; personal finances; social connections and contributions; health and care services; and the wider economy.

It measures progress on the government's 'Ageing Grand Challenge' mission to "ensure that people can enjoy at least 5 extra healthy, independent years of life by 2035, while narrowing the gap between the experience of the richest and poorest."

Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation	Buckinghamshire	South East	England
Straight or Heterosexual	90.7%	89.8%	89.4%
Gay or Lesbian	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Bisexual	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%
All other sexual orientations	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Not answered	7.1%	7.0%	7.5%

Source: Census 2021

Transsexual/ undergoing Gender reassignment

Gender identity	Buckinghamshire	South East	England
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	94.1%	94.1%	93.5%
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Trans woman	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Trans man	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Non-binary	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
All other gender identities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not answered	5.5%	5.4%	6.0%

Source: Census 2021

Household Type

According to the 2021 Census, over a third (**36.3%**) of adults in Buckinghamshire are not living in a couple.

Living arrangements	Buckinghamshire %	South East %	England %	Bucks Census 2011 %
Living in a couple	63.7	61.1	57.8	63.9
Married or in a civil partnership	51.3	47.0	43.7	53.4
Separated, but still married or in a civil partnership	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA
Cohabiting	12.3	14.0	14.1	10.6
Not living in a couple	36.3	38.9	42.2	36.1
Single (never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	22.1	23.7	26.7	21.4
Married or in a registered civil partnership	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
Separated (inc those who are married / in civil partnerships)	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8
Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	6.0	6.7	6.6	5.7
Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.9

Pregnancy and Maternity

The table below show the number of live births in Buckinghamshire and related indicators.

Teenage pregnancy - While for some young women having a child when young can represent a positive turning point in their lives, for many more teenagers bringing up a child is extremely difficult and often results in poor outcomes for both the teenage parent and the child, in terms of the baby's health, the mother's emotional health and well-being and the likelihood of both the parent and child living in long-term poverty.

Smoking in pregnancy has well known detrimental effects for the growth and development of the baby and health of the mother.

Breast milk provides the ideal nutrition for infants in the first stages of life. There is evidence that babies who are breast fed experience lower levels of gastro-intestinal and respiratory infection. Observational studies have shown that breastfeeding is associated with lower levels of child obesity. Mothers who do not breastfeed have an increased risk of breast and ovarian cancers and may find it more difficult to return to their pre-pregnancy weight.



	Live Births Bucks	Total Fertility Rate - Bucks	Total Fertility Rate - England
2015	6,140	1.95	1.82
2016	6,102	1.92	1.81
2017	5,912	1.88	1.76
2018	5,859	1.85	1.70
2019	5,629	1.78	1.66
2020	5,543	1.76	1.59
2021	5,893	1.73	1.55

Source: ONS



Under 18s conception rate
5.8 per 1,000 (2020)
South East 10.6; England 13.0



Smoking status at time of delivery
6.6% (2021/22)
South East 8.2%; England 9.1%

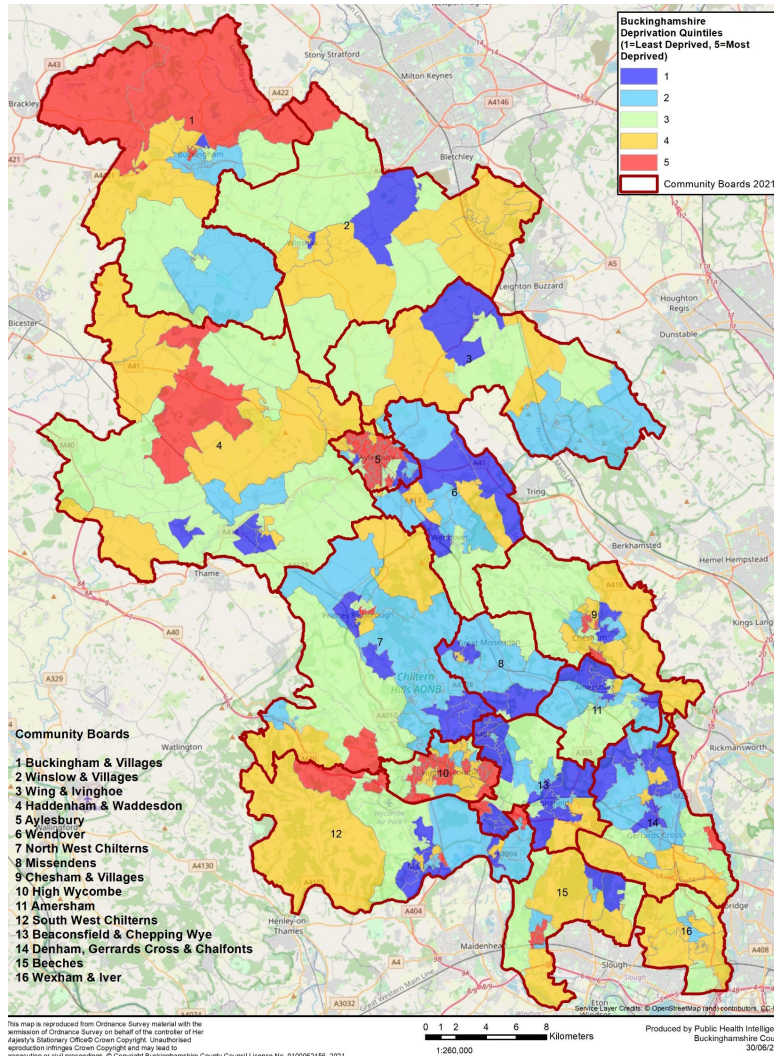


Breastfeeding 6-8 weeks after birth
57.5% (2021/22)
England 49.3%

Source: The Office of Health Improvement and Disparities

Deprivation and Child Poverty

Indices of Deprivation Dashboard



Deprivation

Higher levels of deprivation in the population are generally associated with worse health and life opportunities. The English Indices of Deprivation (IMD) are an important measure to understand geographic variations and inequalities in a wide range of factors affecting the population.

Buckinghamshire overall has relatively low levels of deprivation as measured by the IMD compared to the country as a whole, ranking 7th least deprived out of 151 Local Authorities nationally. However there are significant inequalities in levels of deprivation within the county, with pockets of deprivation in all former District Council areas.

Higher levels of deprivation are concentrated in Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Burnham, Chesham, and Denham. Some more rural areas also have relatively high levels of deprivation which is likely to be influenced by barriers to housing such as affordability and geographical barriers in terms of distance to services such as GPs, supermarkets and schools.

Child Poverty



11.0% Children aged 0-16 years (around 12,400) in absolute low-income families (2020/21)
(South East 11.6%; England 15.1%)

Source: The Office of Health Improvement and Disparities

Equality groups



19.2% who responded to GP survey said they had a caring responsibility (2022) in Buckinghamshire similar to England 18.9%

Source: The Office of Health Improvement and Disparities



3.7% unemployment rate 2021/22 (approximately 10,300 people) aged 16-64 in Buckinghamshire similar to England 3.8%

	Buckinghamshire	England
% aged 16-64 who are employees	70.6%	66.0%
% aged 16-64 who are self employed	10.3%	9.4%
Unemployment rate - aged 16-64	3.7%	3.8%
% who are economically inactive - aged 16-64	15.4%	21.3%
% of economically inactive who want a job	12.9%	18.4%
% of economically inactive who do not want a job	87.1%	81.8%

Source: Annual Population Survey Oct 21 - Sep 22

Further Information

Please see links below to further information at smaller geographical areas



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Board Name
Amersham

Community Board Profile



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